FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATES AT HELSINKI SESSION HOLD MEETINGS

Olszowski Meets Shevardnadze

LD300910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Minister Stefan Olszowski has had talks with the head of Soviet diplomacy, Eduard Shevardnadze. The determination of the socialist states to continue the CSCE process and contribute to rebuilding detente in Europe and the world was stressed. It was stated that the present meeting of foreign ministers of the CSCE Final Act signatory states should constitute a constructive step on this path.

Minister Stefan Olszowski also had meetings with the heads of diplomacy of Hungary, Peter Varkonyi; of Finland, Paavo Vayrynen; and of Greece, Karolos Papoulias.

Olszowski Meets UK's Howe

LD302220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] The 10th anniversary of the signing of the CSCE Final Act has provided an opportunity for meetings in Helsinki between Stefan Olszowski and heads of diplomacy of Great Britain, Norway, and Italy.

During a talk with UK Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe, both politicians exchanged views on current international events, with particular attention paid to East-West relations. The state of bilateral relations and the progress achieved since Howe's April visit to Poland were also assessed.

Fischer Meets Howe, Shultz

LD302049 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, 30 Jul (ADN) -- At a banquet given by Finnish Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen for delegation leaders in Helsinki on Tuesday (30 July), GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer had talks with his counterparts from Britain and the United States, Sir Geoffrey Howe and George Shultz. Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Secretary George Shultz agreed to continue their contacts in the appropriate form.

In the afternoon, Oskar Fischer met his host, Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, who praised the GDR for its constructive attitude in the CSCE process in implementing the policy of detente. All signatory states, he insisted, must adhere to this process. That would be beneficial for international and bilateral relations. Oskar Fischer paid tribute to the great efforts Finland is making to continue the CSCE process and ensure a constructive course of the anniversary session. The GDR, he said, is prepared to cooperate actively in implementing the Helsinki Final Act.

Regarding bilateral relations, both men said that Erich Honecker's state visit last year provided a good basis for consolidating them. The official visit Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa will pay to the GDR at the beginning of September shows they will continue on this path.

Fischer Talks With Genscher

LD300939 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0835 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Helsinki, 30 Jul (ADN) -- The GDR and FRG foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Hans-Dietrich Genscher met in the GDR Embassy in Helsinki for talk today. They discussed a wide range of questions connected with the anniversary meeting marking the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act.

During the talk the two sides mentioned that the concluding document of the CSCE, which was signed 10 years ago, remains the guideline for shaping cooperation between states with different social systems. In evaluating relations between the GDR and the FRG, the foreign ministers stressed the significance of the joint statement of 12 March 1985 on the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. They agreed that this statement points the way to the future.

Oskar Fischer and Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed conviction that the aims of the Geneva negotiations agreed on 8 January by the foreign ministers of the USSR and the United States are the unchanged basis for ending the arms race on earth and for keeping space free from weapons. In this connection, Oskar Fischer evaluated the most recent initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for a unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions as a further significant step toward creating a favorable atmosphere for negotiations.

The talks between the GDR and FRG foreign ministers took place in a businesslike atmosphere.

Chnoupek Meets Counterparts

LD302006 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek, who is participating in the Helsinki meeting, today met Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs Peter Varkonyi. They praised the dynamic development of relations between the two countries and in assessing the current international situation underlined the importance of the peace initiatives of the socialist countries.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also met his West German counterpart Hans-Dietrich Genscher to evaluate the current situation in relations between the two countries. They spoke in favor of their development in all spheres of mutual interest, pointed to the existing good long-term prospects, and briefed one another about their government's stances on the most important international problems.

The Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs held talks also with Finnish Minister of Foreign Affairs Paavo Vayrynen. The two ministers noted with satisfaction that Czechoslovak-Finnish relations have developed successfully and that both sides have made efforts to expand them further. They expressed the conviction that the policy of peace, detente, and cooperation is the only possible course beneficial to the nations of the whole world.

ALIA GREETS PERU'S PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU291314 Tirana ATA in English 0845 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 29 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sends the following message of greetings to the president of the Peruvian Republic, Alan Garcia Perez:

"The celebration of your national day, the day of the proclamation of the independence of Peru, avails me of the opportunity that in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my name to convey to you sincere greetings and to the people of Peru the best wishes for wellbeing and prosperity".

FOTO CAMI ATTENDS AQUEDUCT INAUGURATION

AU301036 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Tirana, July 30 (ATA) -- Hundreds of cooperativists of the economy of Kashar in Tirane District gathered yesterday in a meeting to inaugurate a new aqueduct.

To share their joy here came also the alternate member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Central Committee of the party, Comrade Foto Cami, the first secretary of the district party committee, Piro Kondi, the chairman of the executive committee of the district people's council, Jashar Menzelxhiu and other comrades.

After the speech on the occasion held by the chairman of the People's Council of United Village, Comrade Foto Cami cut the inauguration ribbon.

BTA COMMENTS ON U.S.-USSR TESTING MORATORIUM

AU310735 Sofia BTA in English 1805 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Exceedingly Valuable Initiative" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 30 (BTA correspondent) -- The Soviet moratorium on all nuclear-weapon tests is undoubtedly adding a new constructive element to the expansive package of Soviet initiatives and offers for curbing the arms race. Consistent with the politico-military realities, as well as with the urgent need of a U-turn towards detente in East-West relations, the moratorium may become an important point of departure in the search for mutually acceptable solutions to the crucial war and peace issues. In this sense, the declaration of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU, opens up realistic opportunities, given the U.S. goodwill is there, for a complete discontinuance of nuclear-weapon tests, which are essentially linked to the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons.

It stands to reason that the termination of an activity which, technologically and military-wise, is a holy of holies for both Moscow and Washington, will be an exceedingly valuable initiative. It would have a multiple impact on Soviet-American relations. In the first place, it would tell on the confidence between the two superpowers and will reaffirm the objectively existing military-strategic parity between them. The discontinuance of military rivalry in the field of nuclear weapons will show that it is much more promising to put an end to nuclear experiments rather than go ahead with marathon arms control talks, encumbered by complicated legal, military, and technological issues.

Assessed in the broadest terms, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration comes as an incontestable evidence that the Soviet Union is alien to all aspirations for military superiority, that the efforts towards the strengthening of peace and security on the basis of equal security, towards the promotion and assertion of cooperation among the states of different social systems. [as received] And the U.S. proposal to invite Soviet observers for the next American nuclear explosion at the Nevada test site will be hardly conducive to this end. One such exchange of observers would score questionable propaganda points, but it would by no means help curtail the nuclear arms race. In the currently strained international situation, the American invitation can be qualified only as a political manoeuvre aimed to circumvent the main issue: the drafting and signing of a comprehensive treaty on a general and complete nuclear-weapon test ban. That this is so is also evidenced in the too hasty rejection of the new Soviet initiative by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

A serious and businesslike approach to the problems under discussion in Geneva is incompatible with the propaganda pirouettes around the question of the limitation of nuclear missile stockpiles, while, at the same time, the U.S. takes practical action to upgrade them to a new, still more dangerous qualitative level.

ZHIVKOV, STANISHEV MEET TURKISH CP LEADER

AU301545 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov met Haydar Kutlu, secretary of the Turkish Communist Party, who is vacationing in our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. In a spirit of cordial friendship they exchanged throughts on the tasks that the two parties are coping with now. Particular attention was devoted to a wide range of issues pertaining to the contemporary international situation, and in particular to questions of the people's struggle for peace, security, and disarmament in Europe and throughout the world.

The important role of the policy of good-neighborly relations and cooperation in the Balkans was stressed in particular during the talk, and the transformation of this area into a nuclear-free zone for the further consolidation and development of relations among Balkan peoples and states was stressed.

Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended the meeting.

FRENCH DIPLOMAT ON BILATERAL TRADE PROSPECTS

AU301328 Sofia BTA in English 1026 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Good Prospects Before Bulgaro-French Economic Relations" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, July 30 (BTA) -- Bulgaro-French trade is undergoing a steady development inspite of the unfavourable international economic conjuncture. This is the opinion expressed by Mr Yves-Georges Rogard, the commercial counsellor of France to this country, in an interview for the SOFIA NEWS daily about the state and prospects of Bulgaro-French economic relations.

Mr Yves-Georges Rogard said that the present state of reciprocal trade is not up to the mark of the economic capacities of the two countries. Though explainable, he does not regard France's recession from the second to the fifth position among Bulgaria's Western trading partners in the conditions of the growing of the reciprocal trade as a whole as normal. The French commercial counsellor is of the opinion that this situation can be changed after France adapts her exports to machines and equipment for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Mr Yves-Georges Rogard said that France is a safe trading partner for Bulgaria in her traditional exports: metallurgical equipment, machines, electric motors, textiles, chemicals, agricultural produce and foodstuffs. The results of the first months this year show an advance of this type of exports as against 1984.

Mr Yves-Georges Rogard sees the future of French-Bulgarian economic relations in the possibilities for establishing joint enterprises. Several such enterprises have already been established. He stressed the prospects which cooperation in the markets of third countries and in the Third World markets in particular, reveals.

INDONESIA WANTS EXPATRIATE COMMUNISTS MONITORED

BK251139 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Jul 85

[Text] Indonesian Vice House Speaker Harjantho Sumodisastro has appealed to the Bulgarian Government to watch the activities of the Indonesian communist remnants living in the East European country. Harjantho, heading a parliamentary good-will mission to Bulgaria from 22 to 26 July, made the appeal in official talks with the vice chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, Atanas Dimitrov. In the talks, also attended by Indonesia's ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Akosah, Harjantho asked the local authorities to prevent Indonesian communist remanants from engagement in activities undermining the Indonesian state and people. He pointed out that the Indonesian parliament would continue maintaining the existing friendly relations with the legislative assemblies of other countries. He hoped the good relations would not be spoiled by unnecessary things.

[Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 27 July reports that the Indonesian delegation concluded its visit and departed "yesterday".]

COMMENTARY ON SOVIET MORATORIUM, U.S. REJECTION

CTK Commentary

LD301755 Prague CTK in English 1650 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Soviet Moratorium: Commentary on Decision To Halt Nuclear Explosions" -- CTK headline]

[Text] Prague July 30 (CTK) -- The decision to halt all nuclear test explosions from August 6 is undoubtedly one of the most fundamental peace proposals in the nuclear era, a concrete expression of political will to halt the arms race. Moreover, it is a promising prerequisite for the commencement of disarmament.

Mikhail Gorbachev's statement is not a random or an isolated act. Its value rests also in the fact that it is a logical continuation and result of the development of the Soviet peace policy. The Soviet Union has already come with more than 150 important disarmmament initiatives. Its words of peace are accompanied by concrete deeds.

In recent times, the Soviet Union displayed enormous patience. Especially since President Ronald Reagan took office, the honestly meant Soviet proposals have been encountering a non-constructive armour of unwillingness and malevolence. Hiding behind it are those who make profits on weapons. They (?have) rejected already U.N. resolutions on freezing nuclear weapons and several clear Soviet proposals, including the 1982 and 1983 offer to reduce the number of missile launching installations, and instead, began to make plans for the militarization of outer space. The United States did reach an agreement with the Soviet Union to begin talks on preventing an arms race in space but the Geneva talks clearly showed that the U.S. stand was not sincerely, [as received] and was intended only to win time for further arms research.

In Geneva, the contradiction [word indistinct] clearly evident about President Reagan's words about peace aspirations, and the deeds that follow. The peace-loving assurances of the U.S. President, and his assertions that all evil comes from the Soviet Union, are intended to convince simple Americans that the only way leading to America's security and thus to world peace is military superiority and strength. Statements on peace hang in a vacuum, the arms build-up continues, and the contradiction between deeds and words deepends.

The White House did not even study the Soviet proposal, and rejected it, arguing that the observance of the commitment to halt nuclear test explosions is unverifiable and that it is only a propaganda manoeuvre. In actual fact, this assertion is a manoeuvre. All who have at least a superficial knowledge of nuclear (?weapons) that both sides have sufficient national means, both aerial and ground-based, capable of registering all nuclear explosions. A test freeze would be fully verifiable.

The Soviet peace policy guarantees that the USSR will continue its efforts to prevent a repetition of the horrors of the war. The proposal made on Monday is part of these efforts. The American rejected it in a shortsighted way but the proposal will certainly compel other states to consider halting their nuclear explosions. A remedy for the danger of war is good will and patience but also determination. The Soviet Union proved that it guided by these principles, that it will not make concessions under threats of force, but that in the interest of peace, it is ready to meet the other side halfway.

Bratislava Comments

LD301758 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] A significant initiative was launched in the Soviet capital yesterday, aimed at creating conditions for complete disarmament. Editor Michael Stasz talks about it in his commentary:

[Stasz] Many events that took place 40 years ago have become imprinted in the consciousness of mankind forever. The world sighed with relief after the years of difficult world war. The old desire of simple people to live in peace was revived. But it was also the year in which this desire experienced a new blow. It spelled the beginning of a nuclear diktat and blackmail, which in the long run threatens the very existence of life on earth. This is also the beginning of the striving of the socialist world to halt the arms race and the orgies of senselessness unleashed in the U.S. capital by the deception stemming from a false sense of power.

Two pieces of news arrived at editorial desks all over the world in the past few hours. One states the latest appeal of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, to halt all nuclear explosions beginning on the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima massacre: The USSR, as many times before, will set an example and implement this gesture of goodwill unilaterally up to the beginning of the coming year. These are simple and comprehensible words, an unequivocal decision without sidetracking and additional intentions, and an appeal to follow this decision.

The other piece of news originates in the second capital, Washington. It was released several hours following the Moscow appeal, and in it the U.S. Government proposes something completely different. Instead of willingness to halt nuclear tests, as initiated by the Soviet representatives, the U.S. official announces a new nuclear explosion in the Nevada desert, and as if to ridicule everything, he invites Soviet observers to take part inthis test. One certainly does not have to think very hard about this offer to make it clear that the U.S. initiative is aimed at distracting the public's attention from the U.S. refusal to agree with the USSR to any disarmament, above all, however, in the sphere of nuclear weapons. As assessed by world agencies, the U.S. Government, in fact, wants to legalize these tests by the presence of Soviet observers, and they reject a priori any proposals to halt the explosions. The official U.S. representatives did not leave time for any doubts as to their opposition to the Soviet proposal. They rejected the appeal immediately after it was published, both in Washington and through Secretary of State Shultz, who is at the current meeting of signatory members of the Helsinki Final Act.

According to press agencies, the majority of the world welcomes the Soviet measure, just as they welcomed the previous Soviet moratorium on retaliatory measures aimed at doing away with the U.S. missile advantage in Western Europe. No doubt, a question justly emerges as to when the United States will be able and allowed to proceed in such an arbitrary way against the will and interests of the rest of the world.

SHULTZ HELSINKI SPEECH LACKS 'TOLERANCE'

LD301732 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] The meeting of the representatives of states that participated in the CSCE session held to mark the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, has opened in Helsinki. Our special correspondent Antonin Kostka reports:

Finnish Foreign Minister Mauno Koivisto, delivering the opening speech, stated that the high standard of this meeting is to be understood as an expression of support for the ideas of the Final Act, the permanent importance of which has been confirmed in the last 10 years. He appealed to those present to be aware of the future and, through its prism, to openly assess the results achieved and to make efforts to further develop cooperation in the interest of peace.

Unfortunately, not all the eight speakers who took the floor today followed this appeal. U.S. secretary of State George Shultz particularly deviated from the Helsinki spirit of tolerance. He repeated his inevitable thesis about the unnatural and artificial division of Europe, and produced the old recipe for its elimination: the fight for, as he calls it, modern freedom. Just in case someone misunderstood this euphemism, Secretary Shultz raised high the dubious banner of dissidents, claiming their alleged right and entitlement to antisocialist activity, which should go unpunished whether carried out under nationalist, political, or religious banners. In fact, he put this questionable right above everything: above detente, security, cooperation -- even peace.

Parallel with the plenary session a number of bilateral negotations between ministers from various countries also took place today. For example, deliberations between Czechoslovak Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek and his counterpart from the host country, Paavo Vayrynen, took place in a cordial and businesslike atmosphere.

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL DEPARTS

AU291042 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- A 500-member delegation departed on 24 July for the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow. The brass band playing and brilliant sunshine, and young people dancing in smart light clothes with the state emblem on the breast -- such was the picture of the area in front of the main railraod station in Prague prior to their departure for the Soviet capital.

Jaroslav Piskac, chairman of the Prague City Committee of the Socialist Youth Union, took leave of the representatives of the party and state bodies, of the youth union members, and of the Pioneers from Prague and from the Central Bohemia Region on behalf of the delegation. He recalled the long-lasting working effort of the youth union members, which was primarily aimed at raising funds for the Solidarity Fund of the Socialist Youth Union for the benefit of the festival, as well as the extraordinary working shifts, the collection of secondary raw materials, and the careful preparation of the delegates. He stressed that the goal of all members of the delegation is to represent as well as possible the young generation of Czechoslovakia and contribute to developing peaceful cooperation and understanding among nations throughout the world.

The members of the official delegation were wished a happy journey to festival Moscow on behalf of the young people of Prague and the Central Bohemia Region by Karel Pitak, worker at the Southern Road youth construction project in Prague.

A relay race of runners, youth union members from the Electric Works of the Socialist Youth Union in Tusimice, also contributed to the festive and joyous atmosphere. Its representatives presented to Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee and head of the delegation, an honorable report on the fulfilled pledges proclaimed in honor of the festival.

The social benefit of the initiative of young people from Tusimice amounted to more than Kcs5,835,000; and they delivered more than Kcs12,500 to the Festival Fund.

The Czechoslovak representatives departing for the Moscow festival were also seen off by Igor Cherkasov, the USSR's charge d'affaires a.i. in the CSSR. He wished our youth union members a pleasant trip to the capital of the USSR, many beautiful experiences, and the successful accomplishment of all their goals.

At the conclusion of the "farewell meeting" all the participants sang in unison the "Hymn of Democratic Youth." Shortly after 1300 hours the special train with the Czechoslovak delegates to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students set off on its journey.

The friendly competition in national folk songs between the South Moravians and Bratislavans helped shorten the afternoon hours at the main railroad station in Prague for the second part of the official Czechoslovak delegation, which was awaiting departure.

Prior to their departure for the Soviet capital, the Czechoslovak delegates to the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow, headed by Jaroslav Jeneral, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, participated in a solemn act at the National Memorial on Zizkov Hill in Prague. To the accompaniment of the "March of the Fallen Revolutionaries," they laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Solider.

HUSAK MESSAGE TO MOSCOW WORLD YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU301608 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Jul 85 p 1

[Text] Prague -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, sent a greetings message to the participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students, which was opened on 27 July in Moscow as one of the most significant events of the International Youth Year proclaimed by the United Nations.

It is of deep and truly symbolic significance, the message states, that this festival is being held in the USSR capital. The progressive, democratic youth of the world are assembling in the year of the 40th anniversary of the most terrible war in mankind's history. They are assembling in the country whose people made the greatest sacrifices in the antifascist coalition of peoples for victory over Hitlerite fascism, in the country that has consistently fought for peaceful coexistence, cooperation, and understanding among nations since its very birth.

The message underscores the growing significance of peace forces in the current complicated international situation, and stresses that young people for whom it is natural to orient oneself toward the future, toward creative work, toward a life without wars and destruction are actively participating in the struggle against the militarist plans of international reaction and against preparations for a nuclear catastrophe. Nothing is more important for them than to actively help in establishing conditions for peace. That is why it is extremely significant in the present tense period that representatives of the younger generation -- regardless of nationality, political conviction, and religious affiliation -- are jointly striving for the unification of youth in the struggle for anti-imperialist solidarity, for peace and friendship.

The message also highly appraises the festival movement, which was born after World War II from the will of young people so that the war terrors and tragedies would never again be repeated.

The message also recalls that the First World Festival of Youth and Students was held in Prague in 1947. During the past almost 4 decades, the festival movement has become a significant political and social factor that is contributing toward the mutual understanding of young people on all continents and toward consolidating their solidarity in the fight for the right to a dignified life and for the social, cultural, and moral development of the young generation.

The Czechoslovak youth, who highly respect the advantages and values of the socialist system in their fatherland, profess their full allegiance to the common goals of the festival, to the great idea of youth unity in the struggle for peace and progress. Our youth are resolved to actively work and fight at the side of young people on our entire planet and together with all people of goodwill for a world without wars and violence, for a happy, peaceful future of mankind.

In conclusion the message expresses, on behalf of the Czechoslovak people, the wishes of a successful course of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students and a successful realization of its noble, humane ideas.

CIA ATTEMPTING TO UNDERMINE YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU301433 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Jul 85 p 5

[Rudolf Nittmann commentary in the "Foreign-Political Note" column: "The Enemies of the Festival"]

[Text] The American intelligence service, the CIA, and other espionage and subversion centers in the West have mobilized all their forces for the Moscow festival in order to drown the voice that will resound from Moscow about the anti-imperialist attitudes of young people throughout the world.

Already during the festival preparations these Western organizations have operated with unconcealed threats and pressures in order to dissuade the youth of the Western countries from going to Moscow. One of the U.S. President's advisers, Patrick Buchanan, called the participation of young Americans in the festival a "betrayal of national U.S. interests" and threatened the youth organizations sending their delegates to Moscow with the withdrawal of government grants, saying that participation in the festival will have a negative impact on the fate of those young people who attend it. Similarly, the FRG Ministry of Youth, Family, and Health refused to contribute to the trip of the FRG youth union delegation to Moscow, whereas it willingly granted DM1.5 million for the FRG delegation's journey to the "counter-festival" in Kingston, Jamaica.

The antifestival propaganda of the Western mass communications media has been particularly intensified these last few days. "The fesitval is a communist design and an anti-American action of the USSR," Radio Free Europe claims, as do the programs of Radio Liberty being transmitted into the USSR, and the bourgeois newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG writes that "it will be impossible to conduct free discussions there." However, approximately 3,000 youth organizations of different political orientations and opinions participated in the festival preparations, and 34 national preparatory committees and 9 international and regional youth organizations participated in the work of the International Preparatory Committee.

The American intelligence service has concentrated all its "shock forces" in this period on preparation of the so-called Baltic Tribunal in Copenhagen, and the Baltic cruise along the shores of the Soviet Baltic republics. In this way the CIA would like to publicize the demands of nationalist anti-Soviet organizations from the Baltic countries.

But who are the people who wish to speak today in the name of the peoples of Lithuania, Latvia, or Estonia? They are war criminals who have found asylum in the United States under CIA protection. For instance, they include Stasis Chenkus, former chief of police in Vilnius, whose delinquent battalion liquidated more than 10,000 Czechslovak and French citizens and Soviet prisoners in the death camp near Kaunas. Murat Gachmurat and the brothers Berdymurad, who took part in the executions of Soviet citizens in Kalininskaya Oblast, are working today at Radio Liberty. The fascist agents Vorobyev, Arbuzov, and Ostrovskiy are the ideological leaders of the emigre organization "People's Labor Union," which is now recruiting agents to bring its anti-Soviet literature into the USSR.

The organizers of the Baltic provocation wanted to poison the international atmosphere exactly prior to the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki conference and the World Festival in Moscow. The arrival of youth delegations from approximately 150 countries from all over the world, and their resolve to prove their will to have peace, to avert the threat of a nuclear war, and to strengthen mankind's peace certainties prove that those tendencies in the world that totally contradict the designs of the enemies of the festival, youth, and peace are prevailing.

REVIVAL OF CONTACTS WITH SUDAN REPORTED

AU291347 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jul 85 pp 1, 7

[Khartoum dispatch by special RUDE PRAVO correspondent Pavel Kryl: "Our friends in Sudan; the Society for Mutual Relations Is Being Revived"]

[Text] Khartoum -- The main aim of our work is to deepen and expand relations between the Sudan and Czechoslovakia. This activity will serve not only the mutual understanding of the people of our two countries but will also contribute to consolidating the peaceful coexistence of nations. This is stated by the program declaration of the Committee for the Revival of the Society of Sudanese-Czechoslovak Friendship, which was approved at the committee's 25 July meeting.

The Society of Sudanese-Czechoslovak Friendship has ancient traditions here, but under the Numayri government and its reprisals the society was unable to operate legally and ceased to exist. In May, after the reactionary regime was overthrown, some graduates from Czechoslovak university-level schools, and also other friends of Czechoslovakia and Sudan, came out with the idea of reviving the society. A committee was set up and entrusted with the task of working out the society's organizational statutes, ensuring its registration, and preparing its program declaration. According to estimates, the society will rally up to 1,500 CSSR friends all over the country. One also counts on the participation of Czechoslovak citizens working in Sudan.

The society will have at its disposal club premises with a library, a reading room with magazines, a lending library with records, cassettes, and video-tapes, and on the occasion of significant anniversaries and events in Czechoslovakia it will organize various social events.

-- A meeting of the peace coordination committee was held on 25 July in Khartoum. The committee is striving for an exchange of opinions and for rapprochement with the stands of the Sudan's democratic forces in preserving international peace and security.

The coordination committee consists of representatives of various social organizations, such as the Association of Scientific Workers, lawyers, and so forth, as well as of outstanding personages of the country's social and political life.

The association "Medical Doctors Against Nuclear War," which enjoys great authority in the country, is playing a particularly active role in developing the Sudanese peace movement.

The local peace movement activists are stressing, among other things, the significance of a lasting peace -- and of a halt in the armament race and the disarmament connected with it -- for the solution of such an acute problem as the shortage of food in the developing world.

COLOTKA VISITS SLOVAKIA SOVIET ARMY COOPERATIVE

LD261911 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, visited the Soviet Army unified agricultural cooperative in Voderady today. In a field with the last hectares of winter sown wheat of the Roxana strain, he showed interest in the world of combine harvester crews, truck drivers, and drivers operating baling machines. He paid tribute to the selfless work of cooperative farmers and good cooperation between the cooperative and local government body. Representatives of the cooperative presented a harvest wreath to Comrade Peter Colotka made up of the rich ears of cereals. The harvest was completed in Voderady today, the first to do so in the Trnava District.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVED BY AUSTRIAN COUNTERPART

For Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG coverage of the visit to Austria by Finance Minister Leopold Ler, including his meeting with Austrian Finance Minister Franz Vranitzky, see the Austria section of the 31 July Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

U.S. SHOULD FOLLOW USSR EXAMPLE, ACCEPT TEST BAN

LD302013 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Ernst Knirsh commentary]

[Text] Once again the USSR has set a good example. Effective beginning 6 August, 1985, the 40th anniversary of the Hiroshima tragedy, it will stop all nuclear weapons tests, in other words, its nuclear explosions. Mikhail Gorbachev announced the moratorium. It runs to 1 January, 1986 but will remain in force if the U.S. stops all further nuclear tests. This is a good example in the spirit of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which is opening its anniversary meeting in Helsinki today. It is a good example of the sincerity of Soviet policy, which has never sought military superiority but always aimed only at a balance of military forces on the lowest possible level. A good example of the receptive ear that the world's greatest power of peace lends to the worldwide peace movement, whose prominent U.S. representatives, including William Fulbright, Gene Larocque, and Representative Patricia Schroeder, last month called for the ending of all nuclear weapon tests and described an agreement to this end as an important step in normalizing U.S.-Soviet relations.

It is a good example that might catch on. The example of a joint USSR-U.S. moratorium might inspire all other nuclear weapon states to join in stopping nuclear test explosions. So it is a good example all round.

What about test ban verification, which must be indisputable? The Soviet Foreign Ministry said that such a moratorium can be verified by technical means, above all by satellite observation. So it can be checked reliably and easily, without having to set up a large apparatus. The Soviet gesture requires no more from the other party than the USSR offers. The West always speaks of propaganda and lack of verification facilities whenever it refuses to accept a proposal. Thus said the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

So there is no chance of evasion of the "propaganda" and "no verification" criers of those Western media that were quick to trot out their prefabricated and stereotyped slanders. But this moratorium cannot that easily be swept off the table and the agenda because the USSR's good example is a fact. It is plausible, easy to grasp for everyone. Even its rash rejection by the U.S. State Department simply cannot affect the existence and impact of this moratorium. Above all, a bald "no" is no answer.

Patricia Schroeder, the U.S. congresswomen I mentioned before, submitted at the beginning of June a bill providing for the ending of all nuclear tests beginning 6 August, 1985, the 40th anniversary of the nuclear destruction of Hiroshima. The bill has been drafted, proposed, and reasoned. But so far it has not been enacted. Yet the USSR will stop its nuclear tests as of 6 August, even unilaterally. So the next move is up to the other side. The world is waiting impatiently for its assent.

FRG CITIZENS SENTENCED FOR MILITARY ESPIONAGE

AU291405 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27-28 Jul 85 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN) -- On 26 July 1985 the Berlin Higher Military Court sentenced FRG citizens Eberhard and Riga Prohl to 13 and 7 years imprisonment respectively for extensive military espionage against the GDR. Sentence was passed according to Penal Code Sections 98 and 108.

The agents had been recruited for espionage by the FRG Federal Intelligence Service [BND]. During the trial it was proved that both spies had passed on to the BND, military and political information for many years and with great intensity, information that was detrimental to the interests of the GDR and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. Entry into the GDR was always masked as visits to relatives. In at least 24 conspiratorial meetings with full-time agents of the FRG intelligence service, the Prohls were prepared for their espionage activities, received instructions, were trained, and were paid. They purposefully carried out espionage commissions to reconnoiter military objects and facilities as well as troop movements of the National People's Army and the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany. In addition, they supplied their employers with information on the security system at GDR border checkpoints. Eberhard Prohl, who was employed by the BND under the cover name "Koerting," recruited one person for espionage for the BND who he later personally trained and instructed. The verdict of the Higher Military Court once more referred to the continuous subversive and peace-endangering activities of imperialist intelligence services designed to carry out the aggressive NATO policy.

NICARAGUA EXPRESSES THANKS FOR MATERIAL SUPPORT

LD301738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jul (ADN) -- The close bonds of friendship between Nicaragua and the GDR were stressed by Victor Hugo Tinoco, deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua, at an international press conference in Berlin on Tuesday. From the very beginning the GDR has supported the Sandinist revolution politically, morally, and materially. He mentioned the Karl Marx hospital handed over in Managua a week ago as the latest example.

This noticeable solidarity is important in order to protect the revolutionary process and attain further progress. He pointed to the undeclared war Nicaragua is being forced to fight, which has already claimed around 12,000 victims, mainly among the civilian population.

Victor Hugo Tinoco emphasized Nicaragua's efforts to solve the conflicts in Central America by means of negotiations. Therefore, the Sandinist government is prepared to resume the dialogue with the United States in Manzanillo.

An understanding with the United States is of fundamental importance for the peace efforts of the Contadora Group. He stressed the readiness of his country to negotiate with them on every issue they wish to discuss. Nicaragua has made an acceptable offer of negotiations with its proposals for agreements on the end of all military support for Central America, the withdrawal of all foreign military advisers, and the renunciation of military bases.

The deputy foreign minister stated that about 5,000 counterrevolutionaries were beaten back in the regions bordering on Honduras and Costa Rica in the first 4 months of this year. But they are continuing their attacks at the frontiers and thus straining relations between the countries affected.

Despite economic difficulties resulting from the aggression and economic embargo, the people of Nicaragua are supporting their government more and more strongly and consciously in the struggle to preserve national sovereignty, he said.

FOREIGN MINISTER VARKONYI LEAVES FOR HELSINKI

LD291037 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Minister of Foreign Minister Affairs Peter Varkonyi has left for the capital of Finland. He is taking part in the meeting at which representatives of the 35 countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act are commemorating its 10th anniversary.

PEACE COUNCIL STATEMENT ON CSCE ANNIVERSARY

LD310835 Budapest MTI in English 0635 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 30 (MTI) -- "Hungary's peace loving public is concerned about acceleration of the arms race and the production of weapons of mass destruction increased to an unparalleled extent which brings the danger of nuclear war closer. Despite the accelerated arms race however, many of the achievements of the Helsinki conference are still in force, and the opportunity exists for the revival of the process of detente," runs the statement of the president of Hungarian National Peace Council, issued on the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, in Budapest Tuesday.

"The present priority is to make joint efforts to find out the possibilities for the prevention of the danger of nuclear war. The prime condition is the renunciation of star war programmes. There is a chance for disarmament and a considerable decrease in the level of armament. It requires political goodwill and honest readiness for agreement.

"The entire Hungarian people have a common interest and aim with the hundreds of thousands peace loving people of Europe and the world. We have a common responsibility for promoting the continuation of the Helsinki process and the promotion of disarmament in unity. Steps are possible that can open the way to the strengthening of confidence and considerably decrease military confrontation while maintaining balance.

"The Hungarian peace movement has received with pleasure and hope the recent peace proposals of the Soviet Union -- the announcement of a unilateral moratorium on nuclear arm tests from August 6, the 40th anniversary of the tragedy in Hiroshima, until January 1, 1986. We hope that nuclear powers will thoroughly consider the Soviet proposal and give a positive answer to the new proposals for peace," runs the document.

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL DEPARTS

AU301231 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 27 Jul 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Rendezvous at the Moscow Riverside"]

[Text] Today the 12th International Festival of the Youth and Students begins with a festive opening in Moscow. The political significance of the festival is created this time by the 40th anniversary of the victory won over fascism, the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, the International Year of Youth proclaimed by the UN. Thousands of young people will gather in the spirit of peace and friendship and anti-imperialist solidarity in accord with the slogan of the meeting. With their presence the participants will demonstrate the commitment of youth to the cause of peace and disarmament.

The relationship of the youth organizations, too, has been adversely affected by the standstill in the world economy and the intensified international tensions. However, during the 2-year long preparatory work of the international youth festival the dialogue between the organizations rallying the young people became more vivid. This has been proven by the debates where the present stand of the festival was established, a stand that is characterized by a readiness to compromise but not by intransigence. This is even more important because the present Moscow meeting includes the widest ever geographical and political strata.

The political program of the festival will be demonstrated on the lecture days. The topics discussed by the participants in general assemblies, at solidarity functions, in special centers, and in other forums will include peace, disarmament, the prevention of war, anti-imperialist solidarity, the rights of youth, and economic cooperation.

However, the history of the festival provides evidence that the meetings of the world youth are not specifically political events. The cultural and sports functions and the national and international programs follow each other and the message of the reports gives a picture of a cheerful and multicolored mixture.

During the preparations, the Hungarian festival delegation made great efforts to represent our fatherland in a worthy manner at this great international festivity.

Before departing the members of the delegation took an oath to do their best to deepen the friendship and understanding between the peoples, to stand up for social progress, and to make efforts to increase the number of friends of the Hungarian people who are building socialism. The preparations and convictions of these participants offer assurance enough that their mission will be successful.

KADAR SENDS MESSAGE TO MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

LD282158 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 28 Jul 85

[Text] Budapest, July 28 (MTI) -- Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, has greeted the participants of the 12th World Youth and Student Meeting in a message on Sunday. The message points out: "The young people gathering from all parts of the world speak many languages, represent different standpoints in political and ideological issues, but are united by the fact that they are preparing for a life worthy of man, for peaceful and meaningful creative work, rather than for destruction and war."

Janos Kadar stresses in his message:

"Checking the ever more dangerous arms race, promoting the cause of disarmament and safeguarding peace is the interest of all peoples, and is a matter of conscience for every person who thinks rationally and in a responsible way. This is particularly true today, when the tremendous achievements of the human mind and creating power can bring about well-being and a never before experienced development, but which can also lead to the total destruction of human civilization.

"Let us recall the historical lessons of the victory of the anti-fascist coalition four decades ago, and of the Helsinki meeting held ten years ago: Cooperation of peoples of differing social systems is possible against the common danger."

Janos Kadar calls attention to the fact that "cooperation is the common interest of the peoples fighting for their freedom, national independence and social progress. These issues justly occupy the attention of the peace-loving youth of our earth, and more than ever require a determined and joint stand."

"The young people of Hungary have pledged themselves to the cause of socialism and peace, and consciously accept their share in the fight for these aims. The Hungarian youths are followers of friendship between the peoples, and have many times given proof that they assume solidarity with the fight of other peoples for humane aims. The Hungarian youths participating at the Moscow World Youth and Student Festival have been commissioned to represent their socialist homeland in a worthy way, and also to express their internationalist solidarity with the progressive and peace-loving youth of the world," runs the message of Janas Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, to the particiapants of the Moscow WYF [World Youth Festival]

TV SERVICE TO AIR 'CRITICAL' ORF FILM ON ALBANIA

AU291243 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 27 Jul p 12

[Text] This deal is not only unusual, but is also being widely discussed in media circles: The Hungarian Television Service has bought an Austrian Radio and Television Service [ORF] production, "Albania -- From Skanderbeg to Enver Hoxha" by Paul Lendvai. It will air this documentary today, Saturday, in the Hungarian language.

The Hungarian Television Service is thus the first East bloc television service to buy this critical documentary about another communist country, which to date has been broadcast only in the West.

USSR NUCLEAR TEST DECISIONS, U.S. RESPONSE VIEWED

'Negative' U.S. Reaction Noted

LD301233 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Commentary by Andrzej Wyhowicz]

[Text] The meeting in Helsinki is not simply an occasional ceremony to mark the jubilee. It must be assessed as an important moment in East-West dialogue, a dialogue which has gradually begun to enliven this year. Of course, attention is primarily focused on the meeting between Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, since it is expected that the foundations for the Soviet-American summit will be laid during their talk and that both heads of diplomacy will discuss the subjects of the talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan.

The political atmosphere in international relations is important for the Helsinki meeting. It is no accident that the USSR has announced a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests just before the beginning of the talks in the Finnish capital. The date on which the moratorium is to come into force is not accidental either: the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima. That date recalls the responsibility weighing on all states not to allow a dangerous arms race, and on states with nuclear weapons to limit their arsenals of those weapons because the greatest threat to the world is undoubtedly a nuclear arms race. The Soviet moratorium is at the same time a proposal for the United States to do likewise. If the Soviet initiative was an attempt to improve the international atmosphere, the immediate and negative American response shows how difficult it is to overcome the obstacles piling up on the road to agreement. Commenting on Shultz' statement that the United States is not interested at present in halting nuclear tests, a Soviet spokesman stated that there is a lack of political will on the American side to take such a step. The meeting in Helsinki will show what the political will of its participants is regarding the principles accepted 10 years ago by 35 states of Europe and North America to create a lasting basis of international relations.

U.S. 'Offensive' Strategy Noted

LD301839 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Maksymilian Berezowski report from Washington]

[Text] The American refusal to join in the proposal of the USSR in the matter of halting nuclear arms tests is being explained here in two ways. Publicly, and in the interest of propaganda, the Reagan administration states that one cannot rely on this proposal and that it has not yet been agreed how to check on whether the ban is being observed. However, in unofficial conversations quoted today by THE NEW YORK TIMES, administration officials gave the true reasons for the rejection of Mikhail Gorbachev's proposal. They revealed that the continuation of underground tests is necessary for the preparation of laser weapons that are to be an element of "star wars," that is, space armaments. Second, nuclear warheads are to be perfected during the tests for the new intercontinental MX missiles and D-5 missiles for submarines. Third, the Pentagon is trying out a command system that will allow the United States, using Defense Secretary Weinberger's own words, to carry out a protracted nuclear war in which the United States would have the upper hand.

Thus, the refusal to halt tests is a direct result of the offensive global strategy of the Reagan administration and calculations of supremacy that cause the arms race.

In connection with the publicized American counterproposal, many experts here have admitted that the invitation of Soviet specialists to observe the American nuclear test in Nevada in no way equals the decision of the USSR to break off these tests. William Hyland, the head of the authoritative publication FOREIGN AFFAIRS, has stated that this fact will strengthen the USSR's position before the November Gorbachev-Reagan summit.

URBAN ON USSR MORATORIUM, UN DELEGATION

LD301917 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1700 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Here is a report on today's press conference given by Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman, for foreign correspondents. Our reporter, Marek Kassa, also attended.

[Kassa] At the outset of today's conference Minister Jerzy Urban made two statements. Here is an excerpt from the first one.

[Urban] "The Polish Government expresses full and resolute support for the USSR decision for a unilateral moratorium on all kinds of nuclear explosions announced yesterday by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. We consider this decision of the USSR as yet more proof of the consistent peaceful policy of this state, which considers the fundamental goal of its international activity to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear catastrophe, to achieve an end to the arms race, and to move to concrete disarmament steps, until the achievement of universal and total disarmament."

[Kassa] The second statement concerned the Polish delegation headed by General Wojciech Jaruzelski to the 40th session of the UN General Assembly.

[Urban] "As I have already informed you, the Polish delegation to the 40th session of the UN General Assembly will be headed by Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski. The head of the Polish delegation will be the second speaker in the general debate, and he will speak as the first of the representatives of the socialist countries. Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski will present the voice of the Polish nation on the key current issues. The Polish view on the contemporary international situation will be pronounced.

"The main principles of Polish foreign policy will be defined in the name of the Polish state." The premier will present the views of Poles on fundamental matters of national security, including the economic security of Poland. Before expressing the voice of the nation at the United Nations, the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers desires to get acquainted in detail with the opinions of the citizens. That is why the presentation of the stance of the socialist Polish state will be preceded by a social consultation.

"Anyone who desires can convey by letter or by telephone their views on the subjects that will constitute the content of the speech by the chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers. This concern the international situation and anxieties connected with it, the position of Poland in the world, and our contribution to world peace.

"The opinions of representatives of the community will also help in the preparations of the Polish delegation, which will conduct important political talks at UN headquarters.

"The Polish Government has already conducted numerous consultations within the community. They concerned many fields of politics, mainly internal. The consultations contributed many valuable assets. They helped to broadly shape government policy. The voice of every citizen was valued and carefully studied. Not all proposals were or could be accepted. Nonetheless, their sum total always constitutes a stimulus that allows important decisions to be given a direction, taking into account the opinions and aspirations of the majority of the public. A similar joint responsibility and joint participation will be useful in shaping the voice of socialist Poland in the international arena and in enriching the presentation of our raison d'etat.

"Opinions and proposals should be sent to the following address:

"The Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers
Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski,
Aleje Ujazdowskie 1/3,
00-583 Warsaw

"On every Tuesday and Thursday between 1 August and 15 September of this year, from 1500 till 1700, opinions and proposals may be submitted by phone to the number 41-38-32. At the same time, I inform you that Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski has instructed the director of the Center of Public Opinion Research to conduct broad, representative, and detailed public opinion research in the area connected with the subject of the current social consultation. The results of the consultation will be made public."

[Kassa] Next the spokesman answered questions. Answering a provocative question, namely how Poland, on the basis of its own experience, views the adoption of sanctions against South Africa following the introduction of the state of emergency in that country, Minister Jerzy Urban stated, inter alia:

[Urban] "First, I consider the insinuation of similar situations mentioned in the question highly improper and practically insulting. South Africa has for decades been a concentration camp for a dozen or so million of the native population of that country. At least several hundred UN resolutions have considered the situation in South Africa as threatening to international peace. Such a qualification [kwalifikacja] in accordance with the UN Charter, and in particular Article 41, envisages the undertaking by the UN Security Council of relevant sanctions aiming at execution and compliance by the incriminated state with the decisions of this organization. Unfortunately, none of these previous UN decisions concerning South Africa have been implemented, which makes the racist regime in Pretoria stronger in its attitudes. The reason for such a state of affairs is the collaboration of some of the Western countries in consolidating the practice of apartheid, which has been recognized by the international community as a crime against humanity."

Here is what the spokesman said after my request for comment on the desecration of Polish graves in Oslo.

[Urban] "I can only express my indignation over that event. It was not only an attack against the monument of Polish soldiers but also against the Soviet and Yugoslav monuments.

"Everything indicates that the group of perpetrators belongs to the neo-Nazi movement in Norway. This desecration took place on 20 July. All monuments I am talking about are at a municipal cemetery in Oslo. These monuments had some liquid poured over them, were painted with swastikas and SS signs, and with slogans such as 'Death to communists,' 'Long live Gestapo,' and 'Yugoslavs are subhuman.'" The scandalous event was met with words of condemnation and indignation from the Norwegian side. The Norwegian authorities took a very serious attitude toward this incident. A representative of the government laid flowers at the desecrated Polish monument on 22 July, Poland's national day, and not only at the Polish monument. The mayor of Oslo sent a letter of regrets and assurances that he separated himself from the disgraceful act, and that he will do everything to catch the perpetrators and punish them.

"The fascist vandals did not achieve their goal, but I regret the circumstances that enable such groups to be active and to show their existence in such an abominable way."

[Kassa] While replying to following questions the spokesman said, inter alia, that at present there are 202 people in Poland being detained for politically motivated deeds.

[Warsaw PAP in English at 1411 GMT on 30 July adds: "Minister Urban said the current number of political prisoners in Poland was 202, of whom 176 were in pre-trial custody and 26 were serving prison sentences."]

The press will publish more extensive reports on the conference.

OLSZOWSKI VIEWS IMPORTANCE OF HELSINKI FINAL ACT

LD301043 Warsaw International Service in English 2230 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Text] Next in this news section in Radio Polonia from Warsaw, we bring a statement granted to PAP by Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski in connection with the 10th anniversary of the CSCE Final Act.

Helsinki is again drawing the attention of European public opinion, this time as the venue of the festive celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Helsinki Final Act, Mr Olszowski said. I think that the present foreign ministers' meeting is an optimistic development, given the current uneasy international situation. It also best corroborates the importance of the document signed 10 years ago by the political leaders of the 35 states of Europe and North America.

The Final Act, continued Mr Olszowski, definitely closed down the post-war period in the life of Europe. It expressed the recognition of territorial and political realities which had been shaped as a result of the victory over the criminal fascism in the post-war development. It formulated the principles upon which European relations should rest and drew up an ambitious program for the further development in all domains. It created the foundations for the process of steady and multilateral dialogue on the questions of security and cooperation in Europe.

So, there are reasons to celebrate this weighty event of 10 years ago, as the Final Act bears witness to the possibilities for agreement of all European states. This is a great achievement of all the nations of Europe and North America, reads the statement of the Polish foreign minister.

With pride we can state, Mr Olszowski went on, that not a small part of Polish strivings is in this achievement, as we spared no effort, together with other socialist countries, to bring about the CSCE. We took an active part in drawing up the Final Act and we made efforts to see its signing bring about tangible and concrete results. We have systematically been bringing a constructive contribution to the Stockholm disarmament conference, as well as to other meetings held within the CSCE framework. We are also aware of the obligations inherent in the Final Act and other CSCE resolutions. We have respected them in the sincere conviction that they serve both our own interests and the interests of peace and security in Europe. We have the right to demand that the Western states, which have departed in their relations with Poland from the provisions of the Final Act, return to their observance.

Unfortunately, on the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act, it should be stated, continued Stefan Olszowski, that not all of the hopes and expectations attached to this document and the entire Helsinki process have been fulfilled. As early as in the late 1970s, the activity of certain NATO states was aimed at violating the spirit and the letter of the Helsinki agreement. The return to the arms race, the deployment in Europe of American Pershing-II and cruise missiles, the present striving to militarize outer space -- all this is aimed at violating the principle of equal and identical security and at undermining the foundations of confidence in international relations.

There have appeared dangerous tendencies to undermine the territorial and political order in Europe existing and recognized in the Final Act. Economic restrictions and embargoes are being imposed incompatible with the Helsinki agreement. Normal trade and credit mechanisms are being violated. Attempts have intensified to interfere in the internal affairs of other states. The policy of confrontation in all its forms is aimed at undermining the very essence of the Final Act, namely, the idea of peaceful coexistence of countries. The striving to impose one's own views, which replaces a mutual search for acceptable solutions, has curbed the possibilities for a constructive dialogue.

This line, adopted by certain NATO states, has prevented a full realization of the Final Act and has made it impossible to reap all benefits from the CSCE process, stated Stefan Olszowski, adding that all this is a source of our concern. The realistically thinking political circles in many CSCE countries perceive that it is in the interest of all Europe to return to the spirit of the Final Act, to the constructive all-European cooperation. The arrival in Helsinki of the foreign ministers from 35 states and their numerous bilateral meetings, which are planned there, provide a chance for improving the international situation, for returning to realism and detente.

On my part, stated Mr Olszowski, I envisage over a dozen or so bilateral meetings. I would like them to be filled with the spirit of agreement and to serve the further development of Poland's relations with other states. The Polish delegation is prepared to cooperate with all states to make the Helsinki meeting a constructive contribution to the CSCE process and a stage in improving the international situation, said Poland's Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski in conclusion of his statement for PAP.

BRIEFS

CSSR ENERGY MINISTER VISIT -- Czeslaw Piotrowski, minister of mining and energy, and Vlastimil Ehrenberg, CSSR minister of fuels and energy, met on 12 and 13 July to discuss the implementation of the decisions to date and to map out lines of cooperation between their two ministries in the immediate future. [Text] [Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Jul 85 p 5 AU]

AGERPRES ON USSR DECISION TO HALT NUCLEAR TESTS

AU301937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 30 Jul 85

["Declaration of the Romanian News Agency -- AGERPRES -- on the Soviet Union's Decision To Unilaterally Halt Any Nuclear Tests" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 30/7/1985 -- The Romanian news agency -- AGERPRES -- is empowered to declare the following:

Public opinion in Romania has learned with keen interest about and hails the declaration of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CC of the CPSU, regarding the Soviet Union's decision to unilaterally stop any nuclear tests, starting on August 6, and the fact that the moratorium proclaimed in this respect, until January 1, 1986, will be kept in force after that date as well, should the USA do the same.

Romania believes that this new Soviet initiative regarding a moratorium on nuclear tests is of utmost importance for the success of the Geneva talks and for halting nuclear arming.

We would welcome the United States' reciprocating this initiative and taking similar measures to prove their wish, repeatedly expressed by the leaders of that country, to pass on to disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost. The endorsement by both sides of a moratorium on nuclear tests would enhance people's hopes in the success of the talks on nuclear and space weapons, and would give a fine example for other states which possess nuclear arms, to pass on to similar measures.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu, party general secretary, has repeatedly stressed, Romania has resolutely been for a halt to the location of new nuclear arms in Europe during the Geneva talks -- and thinks that efforts should be further made in this sense, as well as for an end to any nuclear tests. Such like measures would pave the way for negotiations, would prove both sides' wish to reach positive results as far as disarmament, nuclear disarmament above all, is concerned.

Romania holds the view that everything possible should be done -- before it is too late -- through bold actions and initiatives to put an end to the arms race, to change the current cause of the international life towards detente, disarmament, collaboration and peace.

RCP CC MEMBERS SPEAK AT 24 JULY PARTY PLENUM

AU261418 [Editorial Report] Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian on 25 July carries on pages 4-6 the text of speeches delivered by RCP Political Executive Committee [PEC] members to the 24 July RCP Central Committee Plenum dedicated to the 20th anniversary of the Ninth RCP Congress, totaling about 10,000 words. SCINTEIA publishes the speech by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and by the following PEC members: Emil Bobu, Lina Ciobanu, Gheorghe Pana, Ludovic Fazekas; by PEC candidate members Leonard Constantin and Ion Ursu; and by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front executive chairman, Tamara Dobrin.

All speakers express the highest praise for Ceausescu's activity over the past 20 years. Emil Bobu says: "It is to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's historical merit that he substantiated, for the first time, the RCP program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and the country's advance towards communism." The speakers pledge to Ceausescu to work better in the future. Lina Ciobanu says: "Under the party's and your leadership, we will mobilize all our energies for the complete fulfillment of the 1985 plan."

Ion Ursu mentions in his speech the support the party has given to the development of education in Romania, saying: "As a result of the strong material support by the party and state and your consistent recommendations, research and design made a contribution to increasing industrial production by 40-45 percent." Ludovic Fazekas praises the "huge" development of the country during the past 20 years as a result of Ceausescu's "titanic activity" and says: "This is why we are deeply grateful for the dignity you have ensured for each of us, for the real and complete equality and the unbreakable unity, in work and fraternity, of all the sons of the country."

All the speakers conclude their speeches by wishing health and vigor as well as long life to Ceausescu so that he can lead the country, as Fazekas put it, "toward glory and greatness."

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE GREETS MOSCOW YOUTH FESTIVAL

AU291331 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Jul 85 p 1

["Message Sent by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the SR of Romania, to the Participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students in Moscow"]

[Text] Dear young friends: It gives me particular pleasure to extend warm, friendly greetings and best wishes to all participants in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students.

I view this festival as an excellent opportunity for better knowledge and for contacts and meetings that will contribute to strengthening friendship and cooperation among young people everywhere in the struggle for achieving their natural aspirations: to build a peaceful and happy future and to live in a world of peace and understanding among nations. The festival is taking place at a time when numerous serious and complex problems have accumulated in the international arena, when the arms race and primarily the danger of a thermonuclear world war increases constantly, a war that would destroy all of mankind and the very condition of life on earth.

Proceeding from these very dangerous developments in the international arena, Romania believes that the basic problem of our time is halting the arms race and proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and the ensurance of peace and life for all world peoples.

It is a fact that in all wars young people made the greatest of sacrifices and that this affected their conditions of existence, of work, and of education to the highest degree. This is why, regardless of all differences in opinion and political, philosophical, and religious concepts, young people throughout the world are interested in uniting their strength and in cooperating closely so that -- together with the peoples of their countries and with progressive and realistic forces everywhere -- they can contribute to the struggle for disarmament and peace, for defending the basic right of nations and of peoples to life and to a free and dignified existence.

Under conditions in which huge arsenals of nuclear weapons have been stockpiled in the world that are capable of destroying our whole planet several times over, nothing can justify the continuation of the arms race! Everything must be done for disarmament and peace, for halting the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, for the withdrawal of existing ones, and for halting armaments on earth and in outer space! Earth and outer space must be free from any kind of nuclear or mass-destruction weapons!

Let us see to it that the sky -- under which you are meeting, singing, and dancing during these days of the festival -- the sky of the entire world is always clear so that the stars may shine, as they have always done, and so that young people, people in love, and all generations may admire them in peace and calm and rejoice at their beauty and brilliance.

Socialist Romania's youth are participating in this festival with the desire to constantly strengthen solidarity and cooperation with young people in all countries in the struggle to avert nuclear danger; Romania's youth are firmly determined to do all they can so that the festival will turn into vigorous proof of the desire of the young generation for peace, disarmament, security, trust, and friendship and fruitful cooperation among all nations.

We also believe that it is in the greatest interest of young people to make their voice better heard in connection with all important problems confronting our times: resolving all interstate conflicts by political means; eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order; and respecting each people's right to decide on its destiny freely and independently, without any outside interference. In particular, the youth must unite their forces and militate with great determination to resolve the problems regarding ensuring the basic rights of the young generation to work, education, and instruction; to health and culture; and regarding participating in running society and eliminating any social and racial discrimination that still hampers young people in certain countries in fully asserting themselves in sociopolitical life.

It is cause for satisfaction for me to be able to state, on this occasion as well, that Socialist Romania's youth are actively and responsibly participating, together with all our people, in firmly implementing the country's socioeconomic development plans and in building the new socialist system in our homeland's soil. At the same time the young generation in Romania is constantly contributing to the general struggle of the progressive forces everywhere and is developing its links of friendship and solidarity with revolutionary and progressive young people in other countries and with all young people who are struggling for a better and more just society, for achieving the ideals of peace, independence, freedom, understanding, and cooperation among nations.

I want to express my hope dear young friends, that the current World Festival of Youth and Students, as well as the other events that will take place within International Youth Year, will go down as an important contribution to promoting friendship and cooperation among young people everywhere and to strengthening solidarity among the youth and student organizations throughout the world in the struggle for peace and disarmament, against war, and for building a peaceful and prosperous future.

With these thoughts, I wish complete success and proper progress to this festival.

Nicolae Ceausescu

CEAUSESCU MEETS ITALIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY LEADERS

AU262103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1826 GMT 26 Jul 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/7/1985 -- On July 26, RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received in Neptun Resort Giorgio la Malfa, assistant secretary-general of the Republican Party of Italy, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Italian parliament, now on a visit to Romania.

During the interview information was exchanged on the activity and preoccupations of the two parties as well as views on current international issues.

Reference was made to the evolution of the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the Republican Party of Italy which, in the spirit of mutual esteem and regard, witness steady development. Willingness was also expressed to work for growing links between the two parties as well as for closer Romanian-Italian ties in the political, economic, technical-scientific, cultural and other spheres of activity, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

Aspects of the current international life were approached and, in the context, it was assessed that the cessation of the arms race, a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, the ensurance of peace in Europe and all over the world were cardinal problems of our days. In consideration of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, stress was laid on the responsibility of all the European countries, of all the states of the world for the conclusion of an agreement which should put an end to nuclear arming and the militarization of space.

The need was also underscored to halt the siting of new missiles and nuclear weapons in Europe, and set tangiable measures to eliminate them from the European Continent.

During the interview the significance was underlined of the consistent translation into fact of the Helsinki Final Act as well as the need for European countries, whatever their size, social system or allegiance to military alliances, to take concerted actions for the resumption and consolidation of the policy of detente, peace and broad collaboration. Along that line, it was shown that European countries should take firm action so as ever better results be scored at the Geneva disarmament conference, at the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Stockholm during the Vienna negotiations on arms and troops reduction in central Europe which, though of a limited character, can make an outstanding contribution to the cause of disarmament and peace.

The necessity was also stressed of eliminating the use and threat of force from the international life, solving all interstate conflicts by peaceful means and the way of negotiations, of politically settling the complex problems in various parts of the world. The importance was also underlined for a global solution to underdevelopment questions, the developing countries' external debt included, and of establishing a new international economic order.

During the interview it was emphasized that, under the circumstances, the strengthening of collaboration among all parties, democratic, progressive, antiimperialist forces, and peoples everywhere was a major factor in halting the dangerous course of events, guaranteeing peace and building a better and more just world on our planet.

The interview, the atmosphere of which was cordial, was attended by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Giorgio Medri, member of the direction of the Republican Party of Italy, and Luigi Campagna, member of the National Council of that party, also attended.

LCY CC DISCUSSES 13TH CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

Zarkovic Gives Opening Report

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["Opening Report by Vidoje Zarkovic at the 19th LCY Central Committee Session" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Jul (TANJUG) -- At its 15th session on 18 December last year the LCY Central Committee decided that a start be made on specific preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, and it formed the Committee for the Preparation of the 13th LCY Congress.

In the past period the focus of the committee's work has been on working out a proposed platform for the preparation of the 13th congress, which is on our session's agenda today. In addition to the members of the committee, approximately 250 scientific, cultural, and other workers from all the republics and provinces, and from the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA], took part in planning this proposed platform. At the committee's three sessions and numerous meetings of its working groups and subgroups, a broad and frank discussion was held. On this basis texts for individual subject areas and the platform as a whole were prepared. The proposed platform was adopted by the committee at its session on 28 June, but it did authorize a special editorial group to make relevant changes and amendments to the text, confirmed at that session.

In preparing the proposed text of the platform the committee proceeded from the following prinipled orientations regarding its content and goal:

First, the LC has no need to define its global strategic orientations on the development of our socialist self-management society because they are clearly set out in the LCY program, the SFRY Constitution, the decisions of the last three LCY congresses and the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. Through the all-party discussion, initiated by the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, confirmation was given to the profound conviction of the members and organizations of the LC, the working class, and working people of the correctness of the general orientations of the LCY set out in these documents and their resolute willingness to fight for the realization of these orientations.

Second, the platform does not need to restate or reiterate the LCY's strategic orientations but rather should try to shed as much light as possible on those issues in the development of production relations and the political system of socialist self-management, the construction of international relations, the economic development of the country and the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LCY and the role of the other organized forces of progressive social awareness where these orientations are being realized slowly and those issues that are in practice deviations, distortions and tendencies contrary to these orientations have arisen. In this, the platform and the forthcoming congresses and conferences of the LCs should concentrate primarily on those key points where further delays and distortions and continued sluggishness and inconsistency in solving the accumulated social problems and contradictions could threaten the realization of the strategic orientations as a whole, the nature of socialist self-management social relations and the continuity of our revolution.

Third, the prepared platform thus constitutes in essence unified guidelines for the activity of the members, organizations and leadership of the LC in preparing for the 13th LCY Congress, republican congresses, provincial conferences and the YPA LC conference.

The platform should contribute to the continuation of the enhanced activity of the LCY in finding solutions for the pressing problems of society, activity that began through the all-party discussion between the 13th and 16th sessions of the LCY Central Committee, and should stimulate directly the broadest possible participation by members in preparing the content of the congress documents. In this endeavors must be made to ensure that by the time of the congress as many of these problems as possible are solved, and that for the remaining ones conditions are created for them to be resolved more quickly following the congress.

All this will make it possible for the forthcoming LC congresses and conferences to be working agreements between the Communists of Yugoslavia and for us to meet them with better results and clearer replies to the questions and problems on whose specific solution depends the further development of our community on socialist self-management foundations. Prepared in this way, they will be able critically, fundamentally, and comprehensively to analyze our experience, results, and difficulties, clarify specific social contradictions that over the last few years have slowed down our overall development, define the immediate directions for social, material, and scientific-technological development and contribute to enhancing the responsibility of Communists and all the organized socialist forces for the further construction and more effective functioning of our system. This will result in the faster and more successful realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the necessary new breakthroughs in clearing the way for socialist self-management.

The precongress preparations and congresses should make it possible to overcome stagnation, inertia, and the slow alteration of the unfavorable situation in the economic sphere and social relations in line with the LCY's revolutionary program orientations. he LC will thus confirm in this complex and difficult phase of our development the vanguard's ability to open up, on the basis of critical Marxist analysis of experience and social trends, the immediate prospect of futher development for our revolution and ensure intensified activity among the working class and working people in the struggle for the realization of its general goals.

The proposed platform contains several parts: a critical perception of reality -- a condition for revolutionary changes; the development of socialist self-management socioeconomic relations; material, scientific-technological, and cultural development; the functioning and development of the political system of socialist self-management; strengthening the LC's ideological and action unity and making it capable of realizing its leading role in society; the LCY in the struggle for peace, equal international cooperation, progress, and socialism in the world. The committee endeavored to ensure that each of these parts contained only those questions that should be at the center of attention in the precongress activities and at the congresses and the conferences of the LC.

In the ideopolitical sense the proposed text of the platform consistently proceeds from the LCY program, the SFRY Constitution, the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and the results of the all-party discussion, which are summed up in the material and conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session.

In dealing with the issues encompassed by the platform the starting point has consistently been the most important strategic goal of the LCY and our society: to ensure the material and other preconditions for the working class and self-management organized working people in associated labor, the creators of material and spiritual wealth; to decide on all those questions that concern their immediate existential interests, the realization of the common and general social interests and the setting-out and realization of the overall policy for the development of our socialist self-management society.

The starting point has been that we are a society in a transitional period and unwaveringly struggling for the realization of our strategic orientations, a society in which the specific forms and methods of development and organization and of its vanguard's mode of operation must be constantly adapted to the needs of the specific situation and to the desire to move as quickly as possible toward our strategic orientations. At the center of all our aspirations there must always and consistently be the working man, his freedom and happiness, his rights and responsibilities as producer and self-manager, his immediate and long-term interests and, on the basis of this, the constant strengthening of cohesion and firmness of the SFRY as a community of equal and fraternal nations and nationalities. It is precisely here that the meaning and purpose of the revolutionary struggle by our working class and its communist vanguard lies.

All the orientations contained in this ideopolitical platform have grown out of a critical appraisal of social practice and the role of the members and organizations of the LCY in the development of a society of social self-management and in strengthening its material base and consolidating the independence and nonalignment of the SFRY.

From these ideopolitical positions a frank and critical analysis has been carried out of our experience so far -- the results, weaknesses, and problems -- light has been shed on the full complexity and seriousness of our present situation, which is characterized by the economic crisis and lagging behind in certain other spheres of our life, and it has been pointed out why and where the LCY today faces a new great test and challenge.

In the proposed platform much space and attention is devoted to the key issues in our struggle for the construction of the fundamental production relations and political system of socialist self-management at this stage of our development. The focus is on: illuminating the causes of the deceleration in these processes, the penetration of state-ownership and group-ownership relations, the essence and force of bureaucratic-technocratic resistance to the construction of these relations, inconsistencies in realizing the essence of the system and inadequate activity in improving and further developing it, and formulating the necessary measures and directions of activity for the consistent realization of the self-management rights and responsibilities of the working people in the basic and other organizations of associated labor; promoting the system of distribution of income according to work done; faster self-management organization and linking-up in the system of free associated labor; strengthening the integrational functions of socialist self-management; further developing and constructing the self-management system of social reproduction and planning, and so forth.

Particular attention in the proposed platform was devoted to identifying the LC's tasks in realizing and further developing the delegate system and its essential connection with the struggle by the organized forces of socialist consciousness for the development of socialist self-management production relations.

It was stressed that it is the task of the LC, the Socialist Alliance, the trade union federation, and other sociopolitical organizations, by operating within the delegate system and the political system as a whole, as an integral part of it, to introduce into the processes of delegate decisionmaking a socialist viewpoint, the capacity for instigating initiatives and the awareness of the connections between the individual and particular interests of the working people and the common interests of society, and contribute to the most successful possible coordination of the pluralism of self-management interests on the basis of the immediate and historic interests of the working class and working people.

More than in the past the LC must be the agent of a permanent, frank and democratic critical dialogue on the functioning, further development and alteration of the political system on clear ideological bases, and of political activity to eliminate weaknesses in the system's political functioning. In this context the proposed platform points to the need and importance of constructing unified and clear ideopolitcal standpoints on the further development and alteration of the political system, using the results of the critical analysis of its functioning and the public discussion about this analysis.

The proposed platform has indicated the results of the slowness, weakness, and inconsistency of the realization of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. It is stressed that it is essential that we fully and consistently realize the orientations in this program relating to the necessary adjusting of the economic system and measures of current economic policy to the demands of stabilization and overcome more quickly the relations in which management structures, organs of sociopolitical communities and other factors outside associated labor are usurping the self-management rights of workers and exceeding their constitutional privileges and determining the course of social reproduction to a significant extent.

It is stressed in particular that the struggle to strengthen the accumulative and reproductive capacity of the economy is one of the most important criteria in assessing the willingness of Communists to struggle for the further development of self-management and the realization of the long-term program. It is also stressed that it is necessary to more broadly and comprehensively stimulate and motivate workers toward investing their available savings through the processes of pooling labor and resources in the unified Yugoslav economic area where their investment will realize the greatest income because this is in their interests and those of society in general.

Proceeding from the orientations in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program, the proposed platform defines more specifically the directions for the further material development of the country on the bases of intensive economic activity and faster and broader involvement in the international division of labor, and in particular the direction of faster involvement in the modern scientific-technological revolution. In this context the current problems in the development of education, culture, and scientific research work are identified. The complex immediate tasks in the struggle against inflation and in protecting the standard of living, employment and social policy are highlighted.

In the proposed platform great attention is devoted to activities and tasks in the comprehensive strengthening and construction of Yugoslavia as a socialist federal community based on full national equality and its revolutionary workers' class essence. The unity of the Yugoslav community based on these foundations is a precondition for the freedom, independence, and national emancipation of each of our nations and nationalities.

This is indeed the precondition for the successful realization of our common interest to live better and more humanely and to manage social resources more rationally and responsibly in order that our material and human resources and comparative advantages might yield the optimum results as rapidly as possible. The draft platform points out the need for us to wage a decisive struggle against all forces that offer resistance to strengthening brotherhood and unity on the foundations, essentials, and forms upon which these were created through our national liberation struggle and common development of the socialist self-managing society so far, whether it is forces from the past that are involved -- in the form of the relics of bourgeois classes and prejudices -- or bureaucratic nationalism, technocratism, liberalism, and so forth.

But in the same way, the draft platform points to the need for us to breathe new content into the great idea of brotherhood, unity, and equality, by building up our republics and provinces and our federation as self-managing communities of labor, and by free association of labor and income, self-managing linkage, and organization of associated labor on the unified Yugoslav economic territory without frontiers and boundaries.

The platform also point our that Communists have the task of fighting, in their own environments, for the consistent implementation of the jointly agreed and ratified policy, federal laws, and regulations.

The unity of the country and the smoother and more efficient functioning of the federation depend to a great degree upon this, for failure to implement laws in one environment directly threatens the interests, equal rights, and position of others, and introduces instability and elements of political crisis into relations in the federation.

Ideological unity and unity of action of the LCY, and continual reinforcement, confirmation, and development of this unity, is one of the key issues, particularly in the present extremely difficult conditions. The unity of the LCY, as the draft platform cites, depends both upon the ideological struggle to arrive at common perceptions and decisions, upon the state of awareness, activity, and commitment of all members and organizations, and also upon the development of uniform views and standpoints on the part of the leadership. There are still, however, even in the leaderships of the LCY, strong tendencies for the existing weaknesses in society and in the LC to be covered up by generalized ideological and political formulas that place no obligations upon anyone, and thus remain untouched, in practice. The draft platform emphasizes that the LC must avoid drawing general conclusions about any issue and problem from superficial analyses of just a few manifestations and tendencies. (?It maintains that adhering to) superficial analyses and insistence upon an abstract ideological struggle against negative phenomena and tendencies whose social roots and protagonists are not explained and identified, creates the conviction that we are unable to resolve the problems our society is confronting and at the same time opens the way for the intensified emergence of antisocialist and anticommunist forces and ideologies.

In regard to the international part of the platform, I would like to say that it is in the tradition of the LC, as a profoundly internationalist force, to regard its tasks in the socialist development of our society through the prism of social trends in the modern and in international relations. This requirement is even more marked at the present time than before.

In this section of the draft platform efforts are made to post all the major international issues and to indicate, in their most essential aspects, possible answers to them. The aim is to encourage reflection on these issues in the LC and among our public, and to initiate a collective commitment on the part of all the creative potential in society toward seeking the necessary answers.

In this section the vital features and principles of the independent and nonaligned foreign policy orientation of the SFRY are confirmed. This has been done not just to counterpose those tendencies that aspire toward a change in that orientation, but also in order to point out the organic link between these constitutional guidelines of ours and the vision of international economic and political relations we advocate.

The committee strove to make the platform one that would mobilize for action and point out more decisively the need for political unity in order to resolve the key issues in society, and through it to give clearer answers to the open questions of further economic and social development or the directions of action toward seeking these answers. It attempted to make the text correspond as closely as possible to the needs of the current sociopolitical movement, so that the platform might serve as the basis for immediate and specific action in the struggle to curb inflation, increase production and exports on economically rational bases, for drawing up newmedium-term development plans, undertaking specific measures to strengthen the role and responsibility of workers in associated labor in managing the means and proceeds of social reproduction, and for promoting the political systemon the basis of a critical analysis of the way it functions, and so forth.

Despite this, however, the committee is aware that the text of the platform submitted, especially some parts of it, do not meet the required and desired level of specificness and clarity in evaluating the situation and giving answers to the topical questions in society. In this respect it is a genuine expression of our state of affairs -- it could be specific and clear to the extent to which the LC and society has so far managed to cast light upon specific problems in individual spheres of social life. In respect to those issues where there are in real life many contradictions and problems that have been insufficiently elucidated, and many unclear aspects in regard to choosing immediate directions for action to resolve them, the proposed text of the platform has many generalized standpoints and repetition and reiteration of the general guidelines that are better and more clearly formulated in the original documents from which they are taken.

I think it was impossible to avoid a certain amount of repetition and reiteration, given that the LCY's understanding of our present economic and social situation and directions of activity to change this as rapidly as possible, in line with our program guidelines, is very specifically and comprehensively formulated in the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program and in the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session. Nothing new could be added to the evaluations and standpoints in these documents -- on a large number of issues we were able only to reiterate and repeat them. Work on the platform confirmed that those were no chance dilemmas that emerged at the 15th LCY Central Committee session in regard to whether, in this situation, we needed a new document in the form of a platform or whether, taking the existing documents as a basis, all attention should be concentrated on drawing updraft congress resolutions.

Particular difficulties in formulating the text of the draft platform derive from the fact that standpoints have not been coordinated on a number of important issues on further development of the economic and political system. These relate, for instance, to the foreign currency system, the planning system, and the monetary, banking, and taxation systems. Critical analysis of the functioning of the political system has still not been completed. There are still a large number of open questions connected with drawing up and adopting the new medium-term plan for the country's development. It was therefore not possible to give a complete answer in the draft platform to these and similar questions. Only strategic orientations toward seeking answers to these have been designated. We are aware that it would have been much better had clear and specific standpoints and evaluations been given in the draft platform.

In spite of all these weaknesses, the submitted text of the draft platform will help considerabley to encourage and direct the activity of Communists and working people in preparing for the forthcoming LC congresses and conferences.

It will be a very useful reference book for them and help to more fully perceive the complexity and essence of the contradictions today confronting our society, the importance of the relation of the power of social forces, the directions of the activities leading toward resolving these contradictions in favor of associated labor organized in a self-managing way, and the extent of their own tasks and obligations in all this. They will find in it important directives that will help them to see more easily where the focus of these activities should lie. It will help them to oppose more successfully the antisocialist and antiself-management forces and tendencies that in the conditions of the economic crisis and other heightened difficulties in society have begun to raise their voices, in order to compromise the LC and socialist self-management and to turn back the wheels of history in the direction of their counterrevolutionary aspirations.

It must be borne in mind that many weaknesses, one-sided aspects, and incomplete and unspecific elements of the platform will be reduced or eliminated by the standpoints and conclusions the LCY Central Committee will adopt while debating a number of important social topics on its program leading up to the congress, such as: a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system; realization and further development of that constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation and, within the framework, of the unity and togetherness in the Serbia SR and the Serbia LC; realization of the constitutional position of workers in deciding on and disposing of income and the means of social reproduction; the problems of employment, social policy, and social differences; the role of the LCY in the vanguard of organized socialist forces; the problems of economic relations with foreign countries and of the foreign currency system; the problems of changes in the way the LCY is organized, including the way the LCY top leadership is organized, and so on. The LCY Central Committee Presidium has organized the necessary activities in preparing sessions of the LCY Central Committee at which these issues will be examined. The standpoints of the LCY Central Committee on these issues will, in fact, be an integral part of the platform, that is, the basis for encouraging and orienting the activity of Communists in preparations for the LC congresses and conferences, and particularly in drawing up draft documents that will be examined and adopted at these.

Having ratified the draft platform, the committee for preparing the 13th LCY Congress set up, at its third session, a commission to draw up a draft resolution, in order in good time -- that is before the end of this year -- to carry out this part of its tasks. The commission was to prepare a concept for drawing up a draft resolution and thus to enable the committee and the LCY Central Committee to adopt a standpoint on this. You have received the commission's proposal. The committee has in general adopted and supported this proposal.

You have seen that the commission proceeded, in drawing up the proposal, from the same principled approaches and goals that the committee took as its point of departure in drawing up the platform, and that are dealt with in a more integrated manner in the material.

Proceeding from these grounds, the committee proposes that three fundamental resolutions should be drawn up and the opportunity opened up for drawing up several specific resolutions on individual major social issues. The committee considers that the political, economic, and general social moment, as well as the state of affairs in the LCY and the needs of its present and future ideopolitical action, are such as to demand and justify the proposed solutions.

By a broad approach, the fundamental resolutions would be able to link those key problems of social life at the present stage of development of our revolution where it is lagging most, and to point out the degree to which they are mutually interdependent and conditional one upon the other, and on this basis to mark out the clearest possible ways for further action by Communists, in order that that action might lead to a way out of the present difficulties, thus securing -- by mobilizing the working class and working people -- continuity in our society's progress toward its communist vision. At the same time, it is of key importance to point to the linkage and interdependence of the further development of socialist self-managing relations of production and the political system as a form of socialist self-managing democracy that is based upon these relations and that is the expression and means of giving life to these production relations and of enabling them to continue developing successfully. It is all the more important to perceive this with regard to the assessments that the chief cause of our difficulties in the economic, political, and other spheres of life lies precisely in the failure to realize these basic production relations and thus the failure to realize our strategic goals.

The tasks we shall put forward at the 13th congress (?will aim) to stimulate Communists and all other organized forces of progressive consciousness in our society to make qualitative strides forward in developing self-management, and to place all levers of the economic and political system in the service of that goal, in order that in this manner the stagnation we find ourselves in may be overcome, a stagnation that to a great degree threatens the stability of our society and clouds the prospects of the working class and working people. We will have to adapt the LC itself to this task through the entirety of its relations, structure, consciousness, program orientation, and capabilities for action, in order that it will be sufficiently fit to be the vanguard of the working class and the leading force of society, and in order that it might strengthen its authority and moral prestige by its deeds. The tasks the LC will adopt to further its development and further befit it for action should be firmly grounded in the existing social situation and in the basic contradictions of social development, in the state of consciousness and relations of power of social forces. But they must be unambiguously aimed at bringing about a radical change in the state of affairs that has come about, and in the consciousness and existing relations of forces, in accordance with our basic strategic orientations and with the established aspirations of our movement. This will also represent the LCY's contribution to the struggle of the socialist and progressive forces in the world, which is burdened by acute conflicts, bloc divisions, and economic discrimination, and in this respect we should in the same way pose precise tasks and guidelines.

Resolutions on individual important and immediate social problems will allow the LC to adopt a clear standpoint on them, in a principled manner and quite specifically, and to express its view of these problems and possible ways to solve them. The advantages that would be achieved by such an approach are dealt with in a well-argued manner in the document. I would just like to point to one, which follows from the discussion of the proposed conclusions for the 13th session and which unamibuously shows that the members of the LC want to take an active part in creating the political line by starting from the immediate problems facing them and from the need for a concrete political struggle by them. I think that this mood, this valuable democratic gain of our movement, which is a condition and guarantee of devotion and more responsible conduct by Communists in the action to implement the policy constructed in this way, should be utilized considerably more in our overall activity.

A proposal of possible subjects on which resolutions could be adopted has been submitted. We should agree in principle on these today so that we can set about shaping their content in time. However, we should not thereby close the list of proposed subjects because the immediate situation leading up to the congress or the republican, provincial, and other organizations will probably demand and propose possible new resolutions on issues that we perhaps are not taking into account sufficiently at the moment; in our future work, agreement on this will therefore be necessary.

It should also be stated that the work on the resolutions should be synchronized with the drawingup of the other congress documents, and above all the report on the work of the LCY Central Committee. This intercongress period has been weighed down by major difficulties regarding social development and party work, and so it is very important to provide answers for the working class and democratic public regarding what has been happening in our life and in society, and to explain these processes and events and our own responsibilities in all this.

Without such explanations and assessments it is difficult to set out the tasks our people would accept as their own or expect them to involve themselves in their execution fully, consciously, and responsibly. Without this, not even the best standpoints or resolutions mean much more than more paper on a pile of paper, which we produce quite abundantly and which as a result of its generalizations and repetitiveness is not producing the desired and necessary effects.

On this occasion, too, I would like to stress that the most important part of the preparations for the forthcoming LC congresses and conferences must be increased efforts by the Communists and working people in solving the major socioeconomic and political problems that weigh down our society today. We must make efforts to ensure that by the time of the congress we solve some of these problems, not because of the congress but because they are urgent and concern the working and living conditions of an enormous section of our working people. This will make it possible for the congresses to contribute to strengthening the unity of the LC and adopt decisions that will ensure the continuity of the revolution.

The great commitment and responsibility lies with this Central Committee, the Central Committees of the republican and provincial LC committees, and with all other political, self-management, and state organs and organizations in the federation, republics, and provinces to create the atmosphere, conditions, and relations for the further development of broad social activity to contribute to reducing the number of unresolved questions and problems and to strengthening our community's stability and precongress preparations.

In this connection it is exceptionally important to coordinate individual and particular interests more quickly and effectively on the basis of the common interests of the working class and working people, and overcome more quickly the manifestations and tendencies of autarchic conduct, isolation, parasitism, irresponsible attitudes toward social property and obligations, and so on. The LC must press more forcefully for the development of greater sensitivity toward the common interests and for everything that will lead us toward a modern society of the association of free producers more quickly.

In preparing for the congresses, we must press for the soonest possible coordination in the delegation assemblies of the contentious issues surrounding changes in the economic system envisaged by the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

We must also press for a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system to be completed and a start made on the realization of the changes that it will initiate; for the timely preparation and adoption of the new medium-term development plans whose implementation will start to put into practice the essential orientations of the second stage of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program; for a more fruitful struggle to be waged in overcoming the unfavorable tendencies in the implementation of the economic policy this year such as a slowdown in exports, excessive inflation, and continuing fall in living standards; and for timely and proper cadre and organizational preparations for the forthcoming elections and necessary cadre changes. There is no doubt that these are very responsible tasks whose execution demands maximum efforts and enhanced responsibility on the part of Communists and working people.

The adoption of relevant system laws should ensure that the economic system adjusts to the demands of economic stabilization and thus creates certain necessary preconditions for the adoption of development plans that will elaborate the tasks in the second phase of the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program. These tasks relate primarily to the faster activation of the available labor, material, and other potentials and to the defining of directions for technological, material, and social development, which in the long term determine the goals and tasks in development for the next 5 to 15 years.

However, as a result of delays in implementing the first stage of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program work has not yet started on the second stage of its realization. There are delays in the preparation of a unified Yugoslav strategy for economic and scientific-technological development, exports, the development of power production, the long-term social policy, and so on, that could have major consequences for the overall socioeconomic development and contribute to the falling-behind in comparison with the developed countries.

For all these reasons particular attention should be paid to accelerating all the activities surrounding the adoption of the new medium-term social development of plans, and in particular the social plan for the development of Yugoslavia, which should solve many important macroeconomic problems. We must make efforts to find ways to ensure that this is not a state plan, but rather that the working people in the organizations of associated labor should be involved as much as possible in the process of its adoption.

Some tendencies in the current economic developments and in the implementation of this year's economic policy must cause concern. Here we must not lose sight of some positive achievements. But they will lose in value unless some of the negative trends are reversed. A certain increase in industrial production, which is still not enough for our needs, does not mean much if this production is not valued by the market, if exports are insufficient, and if the stocks of finished products increase a great deal. A necessary and desired increase in imports assumes a completely different meaning in conditions of insufficiently increased exports. All these achievements and efforts are to a great extent devalued by an enormous increase in prices caused primarily by consumption factors and by a fall in the realistic standard of living of one part of the population.

The present unfavorable economic situation and difficulties in achieving the aims of economic policy this year must become a challenge for Communists and working people in order that they, while preparing for the forthcoming congresses, direct all their forces toward more effectively resolving all those questions on which depends a speedier and more successful socioeconomic development. We must open up prospects by genuine achievements and not by words.

To this end we must concentrate on enhancing economic activities, particularly exports, which would be based on economically rational changes in structure and efficiency, and on a reduction of administration costs, and so on. This is an essential prerequisite for the more successful curbing of inflation, which has a devastating effect on our socioeconomic organism.

As I already said, we must not for one moment lose sight of the fact that the unfavorable economic situation and delays in resolving accumulated problems and difficulties in our society are conducive to and stimulate all those who act from antisocialist, antiself-managing, and other positions. The ideological gamut of these forces ranges from unitarian centralism to separatism and from bureaucratic-statist dogmatism to neoliberalism and the bourgeois right.

One of the most drastic aspects of such activity today, as well as before, is nationalism. It has recently been manifested more and more strongly in various forms and in different spheres of social life in almost all the environments of our country. It is also manifested as a platform for attracting enemies of adverse ideological orientations, who attack in an increasingly open and unscrupulous manner the fundamental gains of our national liberation struggle and socialist revolution.

While preparing for the congress we must fight with more resolve against the forms of such activity. This struggle must be focused on the constant development and deepening of socialist self-management. It is our duty to eliminate, with much more audacity and skill, the causes of hired labor relics, economic unequality, structural incompatibility, social differences, statist and bureaucratic and technocratic tendencies, and the dominance of national bureaucracy. It is our task to build and develop those relations in which all the working people and citizens are on an equal footing regardless of their nationality and to promote the cohesion of Socialist Yugoslavia by means of associated labor and its integration in all the parts -- in Socialist Yugoslavia as a whole.

During the precongress preparations the LC is facing great tasks in connection with preparations for new elections and the cadre changes that accompany them. A great deal of criticism was voiced in the all-party debate at the expense of the present electoral practice and the way of conducting the cadre policy. It was noted that in practice some elements of elections were being carried out as a political act separated from the entity of the delegates' system and relations and that individual institutes and mechanisms of the electoral system were too complex, formalistic, and irrational.

In numerous environments there are frequent departures from the realization of individual principles of cadre policy; the results of labor are in practice being appraised in an insufficient and inadequate and, most frequently, formalistic manner, from functions in associated labor to the exponents of functions in the organs and organizations of all sociopolitical communities and organs of sociopolitical organizations. The insufficient and inconsistent implementation of the role of sociopolitical organizations, in other words their insufficient involvement in securing sociopolitical conditions for working people and citizens and other socialist subjects to achieve their rights and duties more fully in carrying out the cadre policy, is contributing to these and other shortcomings. This has a direct effect on the slow elimination of negative phenomena in cadre policy such as: the monopoly of individuals and small groups, subjectivism, leaderism, careerism, various forms of usurpation, group speculations, failure to realize the principles of social responsibility, and so on.

The forthcoming elections create an opportunity for those candidates to get support who are determined in the struggle for self-management and economic stabilization and who are ready and capable to successfully coordinate separate and common interests, in other words, people with great knowledge and wide prospects.

When we talk about Communists' tasks concerning the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, we must also take into account the situation in international relations. From the 12th congress until today there was a noticeable exacerbation of the international situation from the intensification of bloc confrontation and the continuation of arms race to the extreme exacerbation of world economic problems, particularly the position of developing countries that is increasingly alarming. All this has serious repercussions for the international position of numerous countries including ours, though the statement from the platform, according to which the international position of the SFRY has essentially remained firm and stable, is true. The fact is that these unfavorable international trends have been reflected to a great extent and in a negative way on the situation in our economy and they have caused the devaluation of numerous efforts of our working people and economic organizations. I am not saying this to alleviate our own weaknesses and failures but to grasp the objective situation, which is the prerequisite for formulating our task in the right way.

On the other hand, the world today, under the influence of the scientific-technological revolution, is going through a decisive phase in regard to how and in what direction to continue and as regards numerous new questions and dilemmas. The replies to these questions, the theoretic perception of the essence of social trends and the appropriate international action of progressive forces will determine the direction the entire world community and we with it will take. These are the questions with which numerous progressive parties and movements in the world are faced today, including our LCY. As before, the LCY should on its part contribute to the joint efforts of progressive creative thought and practice to find the most successful solutions to the problems and tasks of the present time.

In the course of their history the congresses of our party have always marked individual phases in the development of our socialist revolution in a particular way. It is with the same conviction that we are anticipating the 13th congress, which we are preparing in very complex and difficult conditions, the conditions in which we as a society, while going through the process of revolutionary changes, are faced with inherited and new problems, tendencies, and contradictions of the modern world.

In the period since the 12th congress, despite the results achieved regarding numerous problems and difficulties facing our society, I think that on the whole we cannot be satisfied with what we have achieved so far. This is illustrated by the increasing number of problems burdening us and reaffirmed by the all-party debate in connection with draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session.

The essential factor and motivating force of the continuing development of social self-management has always been the fact that the leading ideological and political forces of our society, and above all the LC, not only orientated themselves toward self-management, but also, through a thorough analysis of its concept, directly encouraged and directed the development of the self-managing system and its internal integration toward the construction of a uniform, consistent, and complete social system and fought for it by means of concrete action.

These tasks are still facing the LC. They demand from all of us -- from the LCY Central Committee to republican, central, and provincial committees, their political-executive organs and bodies, and our committee for the preparation of the congress -- much greater activity.

The seriousness of the present situation and trends in society, particularly some tendencies and their implications for the continuity of the revolution, requires from the 13th congress clear answers to the causes of the present difficulties and responsibilities of the LCY and to demonstrate, without wavering, readiness, ability, and resolve of the LC, as a leading and orienting social force that carries a historic responsibility for our socialist development, to exert all the efforts and energy aimed at resolving the problems that today burden and hinder the realization of both current and historic aims of our revolution. I am convinced that we can achieve this and this is rightly expected from us. This is our duty toward all that we had achieved together with Tito and which we must continue, consolidate and develop further. We can and must justify by genuine results the confidence that all the working people and all the citizens of our country, as well as the entire progressive world, have in the LCY.

Speakers Discuss Platform

LD302138 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Excerpts] At the start of the "News of the Day" program we report from Belgrade where, as we have already reported, the LCY Central Committee today held its 19th session devoted to preparations for the 13th LCY Congress. The introductory report on the draft platform for the preparations for the congress was submitted by Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. Our correspondent Zlatko Kuretic reports:

[Kuretic] Following the introductory report and explanation of the draft platform for the preparation of the highest meeting of Yugoslav Communists, delegates discussed this document of almost 140 pages. All nine speakers who took part in the discussion supported the draft platform, though they also made certain suggestions so that the text of this document could be made clearer or expanded in certain parts.

Jakov Sirotkovic was the first to speak after the introductory report by Vidoje Zarkovic. He stated that certain parts of the text of the platform should be brought into line with the Constitution and the conclusions of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee, which were not being implemented fully enough. Particular stress should be placed in the platform on the attitudes regarding the standard of living. However, proposals on the protection of the standard of living have no real significance unless inflation is stopped. According to Jakov Sirotkovic, at the moment it is most important to resolve relations between debtors and creditors, to constitute banks on new foundations, and to reduce the interest rate to an economically acceptable level. The main point of the transformation of the banking system should be found in the redistribution of banking assets in favor of associated labor. Also, some of the formulations that refer to income and personal income should be made more precise in order to eliminate existing discrepancies in relation to the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

Petar Stambolic, who spoke next, thinks that the platform does not provide clear answers to some of the questions. Stambolic suggested that in the draft text of the platform more attention be paid to the place and method of LCY activity in the self-management system which, in his view, remained on the periphery of discussion at the 13th and 16th sessions of the Central Committee.

Dusan Alimpic believes that the draft of the platform is acceptable, though it is too long in parts. Still, he thinks that the main shortcoming of the document is that it does not rely sufficiently on the basic orientations of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization. In connection with this Alimpic referred to a section of the platform devoted to the earning of personal income, which he found insufficiently defined. Also, a section of the draft on establishing the causes of the existing economic crisis was not sufficiently precise. Therefore Alimpic spoke in favor of listing the effects expected from the change.

Munir Mesihovic said that in the platform, neither the questions nor the answers that had come from the party discussion could be recognized -- for example, responsibility -- and that more emphasis should be put on economic laws.

Svetislav Stojkov spoke in favor of a more active attitude of communist intellectuals as regards confronting what to us are unacceptable views.

Ragib Halili said that more effort should be made during precongress activities to further normalize the situation in Kosovo.

Milutin Baltic made a reference to economic relations between branches and groupings and to income as the essential category for the functioning of the economic system.

Radovan Radonjic spoke in favor of a stronger role of the LC in society and the creation of conditions to enable the working class to have more say in its position.

The last speaker in the discussion on the draft platform, Andrej Marinc, believes that greater stress should be placed on the importance of work, rational business dealings, saving, and more rational spending of created value.

After the discussion the Central Committee members adopted the draft platform for the preparation of the 13th congress on condition that the observations and suggestions heard in the discussion be introduced into the draft document. The Central Committee members also adopted the proposal of the committee for the preparation of the 13th congress on the concept of preparing congress resolutions. The Central Committee put the committee in charge of immediately starting work on three basic congress resolutions: on the LCY's tasks in the struggle for the development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations and the political system of self-managing democracy; on raising the capability of the LCY and realizing its leading role in the political system; and on international relations and the SFRY's and the LCY's foreign political activities. The committee for the preparation of the 13th congress should also propose to the LCY Central Committee, by the end of September, other special resolutions on significant social issues to be adopted. Also, it is the committee's obligation to establish who, apart from the Central Committee, is entitled to propose the adoption of special resolutions. The drafts of the resolutions should be completed by the end of November, and the broadest expert and scientific potential available to the LCY should be engaged in their preparation.

At the end of its session today, the LCY Central Committee passed a decision convening the 13th congress, which, as we have already pointed out, will be held in Belgrade in June next year. The draft of the agenda and the exact date of the congress will be established at least 3 months before it takes place. The drafts of the congress documents will be published on time.

The LCY Central Committee today also adopted a decision on the key criteria and the election procedure for the delegates of the 13th congress, as well as a decision about the formation, structure, and tasks of the commission for the organizational preparations of the 13th LCY Congress.

U.S. MEDIA CITED ON USSR NUCLEAR TEST OFFER

LD302015 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1810 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] New York, July 30 (TANJUG) -- Washington has responded to the Soviet offer to desist from nuclear tests by this year's end by inviting Moscow to send its scientists to a range for underground nuclear tests in Nevada. The U.S. press was quick to call Washington's move to be a new kind of ping-pong diplomacy.

Unlike the White House which sees in the Soviet gesture only a propaganda move, the U.S. mass information media consider Washington to be the one who by means of publicity moves has been building firmer positions in anticipation of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting next November. Some commentators point out that mutual mistrust can lead only into a new arms race.

DIZDAREVIC ON HELSINKI DOCUMENT, NONALIGNED ROLE

LD302258 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave an interview to Zagreb television on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the adoption of the Helsinki Final Act. Dizdarevic recalled that the Helsinki conference and the Final Act showed the determination of the peoples and countries of Europe to cooperate on the principles established in that act. But this was not only a charter of principles. The Helsinki Final Act was, at the same time, a program of completely concrete cooperation in a great number of spheres in which the interests of European countries and peoples came close or were identical. Helsinki therefore meant readiness, resolve, and eagerness for Europe to become a continent of lasting peace, comprehensive cooperation, understanding, and security, Dizdarevic stressed.

He went on to say that unfortunately confrontation arose again after Helsinki. The cold war elements became prominent and the arms race was given new impulses. Asked to what the SFRY devoted most attention, Dizdarevic said, among other things:

The SFRY is interested, has been engaged, and will be engaged in efforts to ensure that all the principles and aims of the Final Act in all spheres are being implemented; that some fields are not privileged and others neglected. It is obvious that some imbalances exist here.

Asked to comment on the role of nonaligned and neutral countries in Europe, the federal secretary said:

This group is aptly described as the builder of bridges of cooperation and of the elimination of tension present even during the realizationof the Final Act. I must say that the engagement of this group and the SFRY in the act made it easier for the principles, aims, and policy of nonalignment to become part of the European context to a greater extent than before, stressed Dizdarevic.

DIZDAREVIC, IRAQ'S 'AZIZ DINNER TOASTS REPORTED

LD242232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2145 GMT 24 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Jul (TANJUG) -- Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, gave a formal dinner in Belgrade tonight in honor of Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Revolutionary Command Council, deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs of Iraq. During the dinner, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the host and his guest exchanged toasts.

Raif Dizdarevic stressed in his toast that the Yugoslav-Iraqi talks held in Belgrade today covered the traditional friendly and bilateral relations and the joint efforts to improve international relations and create the conditions necessary for a better future for the world. Noting that the talks took place in an atmosphere of openness and friendship full of mutual understanding, Raif Dizdarevic stressed that both countries stressed the desire to further promote cooperation.

Stressing that today's dialogue also comprised an exchange of views on the activities of nonaligned countries, he said that the SFRY and Iraq have taken part in all the past meetings. Both countries are among the founders of the Nonaligned Movement, and consequently the future of the movement represents the common destiny of both the SFRY and Iraq, which are ready to do all they can to further develop the nonaligned countries' unity and for the movement's committed and effective activity aimed at achieving further progress and a better common future.

Stressing that today Iraq is in a rather difficult position as a result of the war with Iran, the federal secretary said that the SFRY, like many other countries, hopes this conflict will be halted and peace established in the entire region. The SFRY is a committed champion of peace, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said, adding that our country will continue to support all the ideas that can lead to an end of the bloodshed in the region.

In his toast, Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, said that the contacts between Iraqi and Yugoslav officials have always been of great importance for the further development of friendship and coopertion between the two nonaligned countries.

Pointing out that the activity of the Nonaligned Movement was also in the focus of today's dialogue in Belgrade, Tariq 'Aziz stressed that nonalignment is the main preoccupation both of Iraq and the SFRY, which for years have cooperated in that sphere. Nonalignment is the path that both the SFRY and Iraq have chosen. It is a part of our identity and our future. It is therefore understandable that all our meetings are dominated by this subject, which is our constant concern. We are equally affected by all the difficulties that the Nonaligned Movement occasionally faces, Tariq 'Aziz said.

Calling for unity within the Nonaligned Movement, Tariq 'Aziz also made reference to the difficulties confronting the Iraqi people and their leadership today. At the end of his toast, the guest from Baghdad stressed that he is very satisfied with today's talks in Belgrade and expressed hope that the successful dialogue will be continued tomorrow in the course of his contacts with other Yugoslav officials.

BOJANIC, INDIAN MINISTER CONCLUDE ECONOMIC TALKS

LD300127 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0035 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] New Delhi, July 30 (TANJUG) -- Future economic cooperation between India and Yugoslavia should be planned on a longer-term basis, for five years at least. This proposal will be made to the two countries' governments by their mixed economic cooperation committee whose session has ended in New Delhi. The committee noted that economic relations between India and Yugoslavia were lagging behind the traditionally good and friendly relations in the political domain.

The committee delegations, headed by Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Milenko Bojanic and Indian Foreign Trade Minister Viswanath Pratap Singh, found that the decline in the two countries' industrial and trade cooperation was halted last year. Cooperation would be enlarged to cover mutual investments in industrial projects in India and Yugoslavia and joint marketing deals in third countries, it was agreed. Yugoslavia offered India 120 million dollars in credit for the purchase of Yugoslav-made capital goods or equipment.

VRHOVEC ATTENDS INAUGURATION OF PERU'S GARCIA

LD291309 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0436 GMT 29 Jul 85

[Excerpts] Lima, 29 Jul (TANJUG) -- On his second day in Lima, Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency, attended the formal session of the Peruvian Senate, at which the 36-year-old Alan Garcia took the oath as the new president of Peru.

Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, who also attended the inauguration ceremony, met yesterday with Dante Caputo, Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, and had a conversation with him on international problems and bilateral cooperation.

Receives Award

LD301132 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0933 GMT 30 Jul 85

[Text] Lima, July 30 (TANJUG) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia yesterday evening conferred on member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Josip Vrhovec the highest Peruvian decoration -- the Grand Sun of Peru from the Order of the Grand Cross, conferred on foreign statesmen for their merits in promoting international relations. Presenting the high decoration, President Garcia stressed that Peru wants a development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries in all fields, particularly within the movement of non-alignment. Garcia said his country was committed to non-alignment which is a very important factor in international relations in dealing with major world problems and that Peru will be still more active within the movement.

"Latin America is walking the path of non-alignment because non-alignment is an important basis for development, which is what this continent needs", said Garcia.

Thanking for the high decoration, Josip Vrhovec stressed that Yugoslavia, in keeping with the principles of its external policy, wants to develop relations with Peru. On behalf of the Yugoslav state Presidency, Vrhovec invited President Alan Garcia to visit Yugoslavia and the invitation was accepted with pleasure.

LCY PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES FSLN ON ANNIVERSARY

AU261417 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20-21 Jul 85 p 8

[Text] Belgrade -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a telegram to the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] on the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the revolution.

Although young in years, your authentic revolution, despite numerous difficulties, with each day increasingly fulfills demands on it by the Nicaraguan people, the message says. These successes would have been even greater if through all these years Nicaragua had not been exposed to vile attacks by counterrevolutionary forces and to assaults from abroad against its security, independence, and territorial integrity.

An attempt is being made to deprive your suffering people, who finally, with the Sandinist revolution, took its destiny into its own hands, of the natural right to do so; by means of this attempt a heavy blow is being delivered against the basic principles of international relations and the UN Charter. This is all the more serious because the pressures against Nicaragua and endangerment of its security are being increased despite the protests of the entire progressive and democratic public, and despite the fact that the Contadora Group has made realistic and acceptable proposals for solving the Central American crisis.

The LCY opposes any form of aggression or intervention and demands that all types of pressure against Nicaragua be stopped. No one has the right to undermine the national sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence, and autonomous, autochthonous, and free development of Nicaragua.

Starting from these principles, the LCY fully supports Nicaragua's sovereign right to decide independently on its own social order and development.

Conveying our expressions of solidarity and support to nonaligned Nicaragua and the FSLN, we express the conviction of the entire LCY membership that the brave Nicaraguan people will endure on the road of free and independent social development, on the road of defending the Sandinist revolution.

VISITING ROMANIAN ATHLETE REPORTED MISSING

AU310900 Paris AFP in English 0854 GMT 31 Jul 85

[Text] Belgrade, July 31 (AFP) -- Romanian footballer Constantin Dragomirescu has gone missing during a visit to Yugoslavia with his club Cavnik, POLITIKA EXPRESS daily said here today.

The 30 year-old full-back was last seen on Sunday at a dinner in Krusevac, 150 km south of Belgrade, after a match against the local club. Dragomirescu failed to join the rest of the team at the scheduled departure time and they went home without him.

Yugoslavia's geopolitical position has made it a focus in recent years for refugees from Europe's Eastern bloc.

In 1983 more than a thousand Romanians sought refuge in Yugoslavia before settling in another country of their choice with the help of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.